

Evening Telegraph

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1869.

THE ELECTION IN TENNESSEE.

THE course of events in Tennessee during the past few months has been such as to indicate, with a fair degree of certainty, that the election which was held yesterday would result precisely as it did, in the triumph of the ticket known as the conservative one. The adherents of Senter, who claimed to be familiar with the state of public sentiment just previous to the election, stoutly declared that his majority would be greater than was that of General Grant last November; but the indications are that they have slightly miscalculated the chances; for even in the first flush of victory the majority is estimated at only twenty-five thousand, or five thousand less than the majority of the President. In the course of a few days this may be cut down somewhat, but there is no prospect of whittling it down to less than nothing. Senter has fulfilled the taunt of the canvass, and plucked the "Bald Eagle" very bare indeed. It was rumored within a few days past that Stokes, if defeated, would contest the right of his successful competitor to the chair of state, basing his claim to an election in defiance of the face of the returns on the allegation that the new commissioners of registration appointed by Senter as acting Governor had openly and defiantly repudiated the laws regulating the franchise, and placed on the voting lists the names of thousands of the white men of the State who had not yet been purged from the taint of disloyalty.

Such a supplemental contest between the two gubernatorial rivals would be even more protracted and bitter than the one which has just closed, and it is to be hoped that there is no necessity for it, and no probability of its occurrence. If Governor Senter abides by his declarations made during the campaign, if he fulfills strictly all the pledges he has given the people, there is reason to believe that the State will be as prosperous and progressive under his administration as it could possibly have been under that of his competitor. In the address which he issued to the people of Tennessee, he explained his position and policy in the following unequivocal language:—

"I stand fully and frankly upon the platform of the National Republican party, as adopted at the Chicago Convention in May, 1868, and as illustrated by the administration of President Grant. These views and principles are, as I conceive, founded in justice and right. They are similar to the doctrines of the Declaration of Independence; they appeal to the conscience of every honest and sincere Republican. By them I am willing to stand or fall."

As this is the platform on which stands the great mass of the people of the country, North and South, Governor Senter cannot be other than acceptable to them, if he makes any pretense to honesty. The Stokes faction, as a matter of course, and in strict accordance with the customs of Tennessee, accuse him of being deficient in both virtue and patriotism, of affiliating with unregenerated Rebels, of playing into the hands of the Southern Democracy, and, finally, of disregarding the franchise laws for the sake of continuing himself in power. As Senter, in his turn, has accused Stokes of every crime in the political calendar, abuse is offset against abuse, and time alone will develop the truth or falsity of the charges which have been brought against the successful candidate.

In addition to the succinct statement of his principles, as quoted above, Governor Senter in his address dwelt at considerable length upon the subjects of the extension of the franchise, the ratification of the fifteenth amendment, and the establishment of an efficient and practical common school system. With regard to the franchise, he declared himself in favor of so amending the Constitution and laws of the State as to extend the privilege of the ballot to the mass of the adult population, basing it, to use his own expressive words, "upon the facts and conditions of the present instead of the past, and upon principles of impartiality, equality, and justice." In other words, he took his stand upon the broad platform of universal suffrage and universal amnesty—the only platform on which the country can ultimately stand, and the platform to which the whole country must ultimately come. The disfranchisement of Rebels was a temporary expedient only, made necessary by the exigencies of the period of transition which followed immediately upon the heels of the war. No reasonable man, and certainly no man making pretensions to statesmanship, could expect or desire permanent disfranchisement. The only point on which the true and best friends of the Southern States can differ is the question of time, whether it is best that the disabilities of the participants in the Rebellion should be removed this year or next. Whatever differences there may be on this point, the almost universal sentiment of the country is to the effect that the sooner universal amnesty goes hand in hand with universal suffrage, and the color of a man's skin ceases to be a token of his political affiliations, the better for the whole country in general and for the Southern section of it in particular.

In his address Governor Senter strongly and earnestly advocated the ratification of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States. He wished to see the political equality and rights of the colored people "recognized by the organic law of the land,

and so protected by its terms that it will not be within the reach or power of any party to disturb them." Equally satisfactory are his many words upon the subject of education, and the necessity of bringing it within the reach of every citizen of the State. Altogether, his platform is a sensible and satisfactory one, and if he honestly lives up to it, the defeat of Stokes will not fall short of a positive blessing to Tennessee.

UNDER WHICH KING?

We knew what it would all come to; the "old gentleman in black" is bound to show his cloven hoof some time in spite of his care to conceal it; there is always a suspicious smell of brimstone about him that is sufficient to betray his origin to susceptible nostrils; the baggiest of trousers will not suffice to hide all the folds of his forked tail, and the shiniest of new silk "belts" cannot altogether obscure his ugly horns. The old fellow, however, is least dangerous when he most openly declares his real character, and if he gets his dander up and makes an exhibition of himself, an excellent opportunity is generally afforded for studying his individuality. Andy Johnson has been talking, talking, talking, for several years past without managing to say a great deal. There was evidently something weighing heavily on his mind that set his tongue to wagging; often he seemed to be on the point of letting it out, but just when it was expected that a new revelation was to be made, he faltered, hesitated, and branched off into a general abuse of Congress and everybody else that worshipped not at the shrine of "my policy." The murder is out at last, however. "Our Andy" has declared himself; he desires to be king or emperor or pope, or something of that sort, and there is not the slightest doubt that he is chief proprietor and editor of *The Imperialist*. *Faustus deservens Avernus*—the degradations may be stated as follows—Democracy, Secession, Copperheadism, Andy Johnsonism, Imperialism. To this complexion must we have come at last had not Andy been headed off by an impeachment trial, from which he escaped only by the skin of his teeth, which made him somewhat timorous about attempting a coup d'etat, for fear he should find himself for a moment king, but without any subjects to carry out his decrees, and the next moment be cast out of his royal palace with the toe of Ben Butler's boot pursuing fast in his rear. It would have been an awful thing, however, if Andy had made this attempt to overthrow the liberties of his country. Of course he would have been promptly suppressed and perhaps clapped into a lunatic asylum, and that would have been the end of it so far as we were concerned, but it is distressing to consider what the moral effect would have been in Europe. That Andy did contemplate making himself pope, or emperor, or king, there is no question; for he has now declared his principles openly. In a recent speech at Jackson, Tennessee—which occupied three hours in delivery, by-the-way—he went over the whole field of American politics, and after denouncing the corruptions, usurpation, and tyranny of Congress, and expressing his opinion that Grant was "very small potatoes, and few in a hill," he declared that "rather than see their wicked rule perpetuated, he would much prefer to be the subject of some wise and just prince or emperor." Of course it would not do for Andy to express just at present an opinion that he was the proper individual to make into a "wise and just" prince or emperor, and so he puts the proposition in a comparatively modest manner.

When the *Imperialist* was started, the Democracy, with a fine and characteristic humor, endeavored to fasten the responsibility of it upon Mr. Borie and the Philadelphia Union League. The joke did not take, however, and the real supporters of the *Imperialist* remained unknown until this declaration of Parson Brownlow's new-made friend revealed the whole dark secret.

Extremes meet, and it is well known that the politics of the South were for many years previous to the Rebellion both monarchical and democratic in their tendencies. The Southern leaders were nominally democratic to win voters to their side, and they were secretly monarchical for some supposed advantages to themselves. We all remember "Juke" Gwin, and he was but a representative of the great body of the Rebel leaders who had great expectations of being made dukes, and earls, and marquises and barons, and so forth, under the new dispensation of Jefferson Davis the first—and last. It will be remembered that it was seriously proposed at one time to invite one of Queen Victoria's numerous progeny to come over and start a new empire in regular style, and if Uncle Sam's blockade had not been tolerably strict, so as to make the attempt dangerous, who knows but that the thing might have been done? But this is all over and past now. The South lost its chance, Andy lost his chance, and when the American people ordered the French out of Mexico, imperialism was "squashed" on this continent. It is sad, however, that A. J. and others like him, who are disgusted with republicanism, cannot find some desert island or waste corner of creation where they can try how it goes under the rule of "some wise and just prince or emperor." We all have our sorrows, however, and Andy will probably have to worry along under a republican government like the rest of us, and be as happy as he can under the depressing circumstances of being permitted to talk as much as he likes on subjects that, in any other country under the sun, would be considered reasonable, but which under our despised republicanism are only thought to be laughable. Poor Andy!

The *Age* says:—"The press and people are unanimous in their commendations of the Mayor and his police force." So far as the action of the police at the late fire is concerned, this praise is well deserved. They are not always on their best behavior, however. Indignant complaints are by no means rare, and sometimes they are only too well founded.

THE EXPOSITION AT CINCINNATI.

Up to a comparatively recent period the industrial operations of the West were exclusively confined to agriculture. The importance of establishing manufacturing industries, however, has in recent years been generally recognized, and the extraordinary demand for woollen goods which sprang up during the war had a marked influence in stimulating the investment of capital in woollen manufactures. Many portions of the West are very well adapted to wool-growing, and the abundance of the raw material has suggested the desirability of continuous efforts to convert it into the needed fabrics on or near the soil where it is produced. The census of 1870 will record a very large increase in the number and products of Western factories, and the Cincinnati Exposition is designed to give increased impetus to this movement. Its managers solicited specimens of goods from all the Western and Southern States, and a very general response has been made not only from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa, but from Utah and California, as well as Kentucky, Tennessee, and South Carolina. As Pennsylvania contains many woollen manufactures, some of their owners also desired to place goods on exhibition, but we believe the rule was made absolute that no fabrics should be received from mills located north of Mason and Dixon's line and east of the Alleghenies. Notwithstanding this jealous exclusion of the products of the Atlantic seaboard, the display is said to have been unexpectedly attractive and diversified. Porkopolis was astonished to find how much had been done and could be done in the way of making not only the coarser fabrics, but cassimeres, cloths, flannels, and fine shawls, by the new establishments of the younger States.

One of the good results of this exposition is to check the prevailing tendency of the West to demand a reduction of the tariff. The fluctuations of the last few years have taught all who are interested in woollen manufactures how easily foreign competition can crush out a struggling young American industry. It was natural, therefore, that a meeting of the Northwestern Wool-Growers, and Manufacturers' Association which, was held in the exposition rooms yesterday, adopted resolutions deprecating any change in the existing rates of duty, and opposing a renewal of the Canadian Reciprocity treaty.

There has long been a supposed diversity of interests between the wool-growers and manufacturers, but in the West this conflict appears to have at last been fully reconciled, and both parties there are inclined to defend the existing adjustment against attacks from every quarter.

ABSLA.

Wendell Phillips Lets Out on Grant and his Cabinet.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard. Weiscars remind us that we must not expect too much at once; that as great a change has been already made as reasonable men would expect in one generation; that history moves, in four cases out of five, pendulum fashion—action and reaction. We know all that. We know also why it is so in four cases out of five; and why, had God given us a great man for a leader, we might have been the fifth exceptional case and moved straight forward. Had Grant been wise and brave enough for the hour, the South would have been a lawless land, as New England, under the leadership of a man who dared to show their wealth and their opinions there, under the protection of law. Politics would have marched to the music of a safe, gainful, and contented industry. Sully, Richelieu, or Bonaparte, Cromwell, Walpole, or Chatham, installed at Washington, would, in five years, have made New Orleans and Savannah the twin sisters of Boston and Chicago. Charleston would have been the banner town of the ultra Republicans, and Galveston would have taken for its city seal the motto:—"If any man insults the State and strikes, he shall die." Instead of this, what have we got for President? A jockey and seaside lounge; a restless boy, needing constantly to be amused, and so impatient of business that he cannot stay at his post more than a week at a time. Five months in office, he has not yet given us an administration. But posting a copying clerk here and there, to keep the machine in motion, he hurries off to idle a week at a watering-place, act Dummy at a Monster show, or helpless at a steamboat excursion. The Presidency must indeed be a sinecure, if, in such an hour as this, a man bred in a camp and trained to properly discharge his duties three hundred miles from the capital, in the intervals of the race-course and the half hours left after theatres and concerts.

Northern property safe nowhere at the South. Texas covered with outrages on women and murders of men. Tennessee playing the same game as Virginia. Stokes, at the risk of his life, unsupported by Government, fighting on a forlorn hope. Andrew Johnson clamoring for the election of Senter; and Greeley quietly hoping for the defeat of Stokes! In one-half the South loyalists telling us that unless there is a change at Washington they cannot live there—"must fly across the Ohio"—and throughout the whole South the same moan warning us that in 1872 Democrats (that is, Rebels) will rally the whole South on their side. This is too uniform to be accidental. It is the result of a plot, on the South and of disloyal apathy or honest incapacity at Washington. There Grant shows himself occasionally. Fish never was a Republican. Cox was a Johnson man. Boutwell stands alone—no press to support him. If you look at the *Times*, it is a study in contrast, a dead issue, and longs for the old Whig party—while it is managed by one who opposed impeachment, and would have voted for Chase as the Tammany candidate for 1868, and wants him as such candidate in 1872. If Johnson's treason and Grant's neutrality be succeeded by Chase and Wade Hampton, sent to Washington by Tammany Hall, where will twelve such years leave the nation? * * * To your tents, O Israel—for a second Buchanan sits in the White House, temporizing while the enemy gets into battle array.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT numbers of all dissections and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alleviated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a remedy for all eruptions generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESTNUT STREET.

U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, application may now be made, in person or by letter, for officers entitled to a pension for loss of an arm or hand, and for the limbs of soldiers, sailors, and marines. Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist, No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

JAMES M. SCOVILLE, LAWYER, GARDEN, N. J. Collections made on behalf of the Poor. 612 1/2.

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERATOR of the Collier, Duke Association, is now the only one in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to the cure of the Collier, Duke Association, by fresh extracts of gas. Office, 107 WALNUT ST. 1202.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made, at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the incorporation of a company, to be known as the Philadelphia Banking and Finance Deposit Company, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one million dollars, and the right to increase the same to three millions of dollars. 72021

JOSE POEY, Medico-Cirujano de la Facultad de la Habana, ha trasladado su domicilio a la calle de Green, No. 1817, desde donde recibirá de 7 a 9 de la mañana y de 5 a 9 de tarde. DR. JOSE POEY, Graduate of the University of Havana (Cuba), has removed to No. 1817 Green street. Office Hours—7 to 9 A. M., 5 to 6 P. M. 72021

CUSHIONS AND MATTRESSES stuffed with finest hair or feathers are subject to moth, small and dirty. Elastic Springs are not only a more economical substitute, but is subject to none of those inconveniences, is unobstructed, and its price almost unexampled. 52021

BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; restores the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and glossy. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Bachelor's Hair Dye Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 42021

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS.—"HAVING used your Iron Bitters in my practice, I can testify to its superior properties for invigorating the appetite and promoting digestion. It is a most valuable tonic in cases of general debility and dyspepsia, and in conditions of the system requiring the use of a fortifying tonic. Its agreeable flavor most recommends it to the young and old alike. It is sold by all Druggists and Grocers. Prepared by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & WARDEN, No. 62 ARCH Street, and by Druggists generally."

OFFICE OF PENNSYLVANIA STATE EQUAL RIGHTS' LEAGUE, No. 76 LOMBARD Street, PHILADELPHIA, July 27, 1869.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE EQUAL RIGHTS' LEAGUE again issues its call to the League of the State, and to the citizens who are yet disfranchised, assembled together, to discuss the Annual Meeting of the League, which will convene in Heidelberg's Hall, MEADVILLE, on TUESDAY, August 17, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M. The most startling events which have transpired since our meeting make the approaching one, which will be the fifth annual session of the League, of more importance than any we have ever held. The Great Republican Party is triumphant; the Great Military Chief of the Age is President of the Nation; the Constitution of the United States is amended; the ratification by the requisite number of States so nearly completed that we may claim it as an accomplished fact; and black men are voters and officers of trust, honor, and emolument. At the coming meeting of the League, the most vital issues must be met and fully discussed: the great subjects must be presented, subjects involving our present peace, political and social condition as well as our security for the future. Our destiny, by the will of God, appears to be indissolubly bound to that of our native country. With it we will rise or fall. The ennobling of the broad platform of equal political rights, with equal political privileges, opens to us all the responsibilities and duties of the citizen which tyrants have long denied us, and to-day we constitute a part of the great governing power of the republic. Not as in days past does the League now summon you not to aid the fleeing fugitive, nor to shield him from the avenging arm of the law, nor to aid the official clerk of the disbanded United States mercantile navy, nor to petition Congress for rights denied, grievances to be redressed, person and property to be protected, or freedom and life to be secured. Now it is to ask the Legislature of Pennsylvania to pass a bill to secure us in the right of unobstructed travel in railroad cars throughout this Commonwealth; a right which was denied by reason of our color, and which, through the instrumentality of a committee of the League, we now enjoy, in defiance of the prejudice of the dominant classes, and in defiance of others still more unmanly, who, being tempted by envy and personal malignity, lent their fruitless efforts, even at the jeopardy of this great right, to embarrass the League in its endeavors to secure this act of legislation. It is to the call of the League, and *Justice* that you are summoned. You are called to meet this living important crisis, which unparalleled events, the result in twain of the "word of caste," the overturning of oppression, and the judgment of God have forced upon the nation. You are called upon to calmly consider and resolutely adopt some feasible, practical plan, by which we may use the vote of our people to uphold and sustain intact the Republican party and those noble men, representatives of that courage and heroism which have saved the nation; men who in the "Confederate States" and in the State Legislatures unflinchingly met the question raised by the life-long enemies of our race and of the country, as to the right of the colored men throughout the North to vote, and to exercise all other rights enjoyed by virtue of citizenship.

Come from your workshops, from your fields of labor, from the factory, the school-house, and farm. Come from your homes and families. For this occasion let our ministers leave their pulpits, our working men their avocations, and our professional men their duties. Let our thoughtful, active, vigilant men come together and so completely organize and combine that not a vote shall be lost, but that they may be polled to crush the enemies of law and order of Union and Liberty. To the great principles which animate the Republican party we stand pledged by every tie of honor and gratitude to God, Liberty and our Country, over the broken chains and crushed manacles that bound the limbs of millions, we have written our deathless adherence. By order of the Executive Board. WILLIAM D. FORTES, Corresponding Sec'y.

Delegates and others who expect to attend the meeting are requested to forward their names to the Secretary without delay, that needed arrangements may be made for their accommodation. Return passes have been secured on the Cumberland Valley, Pennsylvania Central, and Philadelphia and Erie Railroads, and excursion tickets will be issued by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad through to Williamsport. One notice will be given of other railroad arrangements. (DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

Trains start from New York: Trains start from Belmont: 10:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M. 11:00 A. M. 11:00 A. M. 12:00 P. M. 12:00 P. M. 1:00 P. M. 1:00 P. M. 2:00 P. M. 2:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M. 4:00 P. M. 4:00 P. M. 5:00 P. M. 5:00 P. M. 6:00 P. M. 6:00 P. M. 7:00 P. M. 7:00 P. M. 8:00 P. M. 8:00 P. M. 9:00 P. M. 9:00 P. M. 10:00 P. M. 10:00 P. M. 11:00 P. M. 11:00 P. M. 12:00 A. M. 12:00 A. M.

Excursions. First Grand Excursion to Cape May. Lodges and Encampments of the I. O. O. F. Meeting at Broadway Hall for the benefit of the Library Association, on Tuesday, August 17, 1869. Beck's Philadelphia Band, No. 1. Grand Excursion around New York Bay and Staten Island. Leave Philadelphia, from WALNUT ST. WHARF, Saturday, August 7, 1869, at 7 A. M.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES. Are the Best, and are Sold on the Easiest Terms. PETERSON & CARPENTER, GENERAL AGENTS, No. 914 CHESTNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA.

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REMOVAL. MESSRS. KEELER & FENNEMORE, PHOTOGRAPHERS, NO. 5 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET, Respectfully announce that on July 1, 1869, they will open to the public their new and splendid PHOTOGRAPH GALLERIES, No. 820 ARCH St., Philadelphia.

Where, with greatly increased facilities for transacting their business, under the firm of KEELER, SUDERS & FENNEMORE, they will be pleased to welcome all who may favor them with a call. A SITUATION WANTED IN A FIRST-CLASS family, by a lady of high respectability and capability, best city references given and required. Address for one month, Mrs. T. LEITCH, Philadelphia, P. O. 117.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE A BOARDING in a Private Family where they can have the comforts of a home. Would prefer to furnish. Address E. M. C., at this Office. 423

LAST, ON THE MORNING OF THE 4TH Inst., Bond No. 56,000, in the name of Richard Ashurst & Sons, for forty (40) shares, and No. 56,000, in the name of Jesse Marshall, for eighty-five (85) shares, of the certificates of stocks of the Pennsylvania Railroad. A suitable reward will be paid by returning the same to ASHURST & SONS, No. 16 S. THIRD Street. The certificates are of no use to any one, as the company have been notified of the above. 5471/2

INSTRUCTION.

"WEST PENN SQUARE ACADEMY & W. corner of MARKET Street and WEST PENN SQUARE. T. BRANTLY LANGTON, having leased the upper part of the Third National Bank Building, will reopen the School on MONDAY, September 12. The facilities of this building for school purposes are apparent upon inspection. The Gymnasium will be under the immediate supervision of Dr. Jansen, and being abundantly supplied with apparatus for the practice of either light or heavy gymnastics. The course of instruction embraces all that is needful to fit boys for College, Polytechnic Schools, or Commercial Life. Circulars containing full information respecting Prizes, Department, College Classes, the study of Vocal Music, Art, etc., may be obtained by addressing the Principal above. 72021

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"THE H. I. L. L." SELECT FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL. An English, Classical, Mathematical, Scientific and Artistic Institution. FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS! The First Term of the Nineteenth Annual Session commences on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of September next. Pupils received at any hour. Address: REV. GEORGE F. MILLER, A. M., Principal, 72021